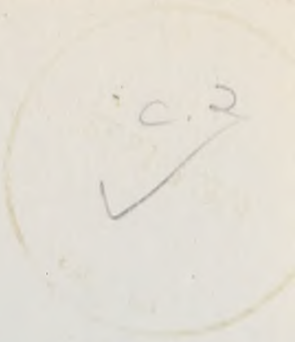
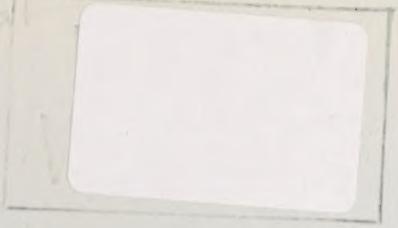


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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

of the

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

for the

Fiscal Year Ending

31st March, 1948.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta,
21st February, 1949.

TO HIS HONOUR

J. C. Bowen
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the fourth annual report of the Department of Public Welfare which covers the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1948.

I have the honour to be, Sir

Your obedient servant,

W. W. Cross

Minister.

REPUBLIC OF ALABAMA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

ALBANY, ALABAMA
JANUARY 1, 1902

TO THE HONORABLE

J. C. BROWN
Governor of the State of Alabama

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

I have the honor to say that

your letter is hereby acknowledged.

Very respectfully,
J. C. BROWN

Attorney General

R E P O R T
of the
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

1947 - 1948

EDMONTON, Alberta,
February 21, 1949.

Honourable W. W. Cross, M. D.,
Minister of Public Welfare,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of the Department of Public Welfare Act, I have the honour to submit to you the fourth Annual Report of the Department of Public Welfare, which covers the fiscal year ending 31st of March, 1948.

The Department consists of the following branches and divisions, and a separate report of the activities of each branch and division is submitted herewith:

- The Public Assistance Branch
- Single Men's Division
- Re-habilitation Branch
- Veteran's Welfare Commission
- Child Welfare Branch
- Mothers' Allowance Branch
- Old Age Pensions Branch
- Inspection Branch
- Accounting Branch

The following statutes come within the scope of the Department's activities:

- The Bureau of Public Welfare Act
- The Metis Population Betterment Act
- The Child Welfare Act
- The Juvenile Offenders' Act
- The Relief Liability Act
- The Improvement Districts Act (Sections 45, 46, 47)
- The Unemployment Relief Act
- The Home for Aged or Infirm Act
- The Maternal Welfare Act
- The Poliomyelitis Sufferers Act (Section 3)
- The Old Age Pensions Act (Alberta)
- The Old Age Pensions (Supplementary Allowances) Act
- The Mothers' Allowance Act

During the 1947 session of the Legislative Assembly the following amendment acts were placed on the statutes of the Province, all of which have a direct bearing on the work of the Department:

- The Bureau of Public Welfare Act - Amendment Act 1947 (Effective from 1st May, 1947.)
- The Child Welfare Act - Amendment Act 1947 (effective from 21st March, 1947)
- The Improvement Districts Act, 1947 (Chapter 152 R. S. A. 1942 repealed)

Public assistance for those able and willing to work continued at a small level, as employment at high wages is still available in all forms of industry. As has been the custom for many years, an increase in this form of assistance is noticeable at times during the winter months when the weather, as a rule, does not permit outside construction work, while the benefits available from Unemployment Insurance have, in some cases, expired.

The demand for services to non-employable persons, including hospital and medical attention, continues to increase, as do also the costs of such services. A number of elderly, unskilled, persons who had managed to succeed in obtaining remunerative employment during and immediately following the last war, have now definitely to be regarded as no longer employable, and it has always been the desire of the Government to see that these people are cared for, either in the Welfare Depots for the single homeless, or in homes for the aged or infirm, of which there are now no fewer than thirty six in the Province.

In the knowledge that individuals feel more, independent when providing for their own support, the rehabilitation and re-establishment policy followed by the Province continues to show satisfactory results. Several families formerly in receipt of assistance have been successfully re-established and are now fully maintaining themselves. This is due to a large extent to the constant and untiring efforts of the individual members of the Staff, who have been successful in finding employment for such persons through sources other than the National Employment Service.

The Metis Settlement Scheme continues to fill the purpose for which it was intended, and full details of the activities of the respective colonies are embodied in the report covering this phase of our operations.

The Single Men's Welfare Depots at Gunn and Evansburg, and the hostels in Calgary and Edmonton, provide for the aged or physically unfit single men. These centres continue to maintain the highest point of efficiency, and experience has shown that this method is the most suitable one for looking after single homeless persons. I have had the privilege of visiting these homes, and upon each visit I have found that all of the inmates seemed very happy and contented with their lot, and express the feeling of being perfectly satisfied with their environment.

The method of providing medical services in remote areas of the Province, a method that has been in effect for many years, is being continued. There are now a matter of sixteen doctors and two nurses under contract, and they supply medical aid in the outlying areas of the Province. Medical supplies and equipment is furnished to local nurses and nursing institutions where no other form of medical services is available.

There are still a number of families of Japanese evacuees who are being provided with assistance through this Department under an agreement with the Dominion Government.

As the volume of work increases, it has been the practice to put extra staff in the Inspection Branch, while the territory covered by each inspector is reduced in size.

Inspections are being regularly made, and it is now the practice to receive an inspection report on each person, including those children who are placed in foster homes, at least twice each year. More interest in welfare matters is being shown by the general public, and the work of the Inspection Branch will no doubt increase in future years.

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During the year under review, a number of accusations were made, with respect to the operations of the Child Welfare Branch, through the Press and otherwise, apparently at the instigation of a Miss Whitton who had been employed by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire. These allegations reached a point to justify the setting up of a Royal Commission to investigate them. The Royal Commission held its first meeting in August, 1947, but its work was not completed by the end of the fiscal year which this report covers.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the loyal and faithful support that has been given by all members of the staff throughout the year. The very nature of the work of this Department in dealing with cases of suffering and distress, requires tact and firmness combined with sympathetic consideration.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. MILLER
Deputy Minister of Public Welfare.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Edmonton, Alberta,
December 17, 1948.

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Sir:

I have the honour to report on the activities of the Accounts Branch during the Fiscal Year ending March 31st, 1948.

The amount expended by the Department for all purposes reached the impressive total of \$7,717,917.94, an increase over the Expenditure for the previous Fiscal Year of \$1,891,182.18 or 24.5%.

The detailed figures set out in the Public Accounts show the true financial operations of the Department

Notwithstanding the increase in business transacted, all accounts submitted were dealt with promptly and payment of those found to be correct was not unduly delayed.

The several changes in Staff consequent on promotions, transfers and resignations, did not appreciably affect the efficiency of the Branch, as new duties were readily undertaken and diligently performed.

Respectfully submitted

CHAS. F. SWEETLOVE

Accountant

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Bureau of Public Welfare

Edmonton, Alberta,
February 7, 1949.

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

I have the honour to submit herewith a brief
summary of the operations of the Bureau of Public Welfare
during the year April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948.

RAY G. HAGEN,

Supervisor

Bureau of Public Welfare

Report for the fiscal year April 1st, 1947 to
March 31, 1948

Assistance to unemployables and sick persons was continued as in former years, there being a slight increase in number assisted over the previous years. Much extra work was caused chiefly on account of the increased number of families from other Provinces seeking employment in Alberta. With small funds at their disposal they found it necessary, due to stringent circumstances, to apply for aid. In all such cases where those involved had established residence in other provinces the families voluntarily returned.

Lack of housing aggravated the situation further, making it extremely difficult for those handling this phase of the work. However in no instance was proper accommodation not provided and in many instances employment was secured for heads of families. In this respect the untiring efforts of members of the staff responsible is indeed worthy of commendation.

Assistance provided by organized Municipalities, Villages, Towns and Cities, and contributed to by the Provincial Government, was not large (as the Government does not contribute to indigent cases who are municipal charges, except in very exceptional cases and there was very little genuine unemployment.) The number of borderline cases to which the Government did contribute showed a slight increase, the reason being that whereas during the war years even old and crippled persons were readily employed, their places were being filled by ex-servicemen and women who were younger and more fit.

Necessary aid was provided for persons classed as indigent who had established either a permanent or temporary residence in Local Improvement Districts. This was done through local R.C.M.P. detachments this assistance was paid for through this Department and charged to the responsible District. Investigation of such cases was made by the local R.C.M.P. detachments.

The situation here was similar to that of organized areas. Employment was available for most fit persons, resulting in little assistance being necessary for persons in this category. However, help had to be given to the partially unfit and in cases of temporary sickness but much the greater part was for the care of the aged and infirm, who due to their various disabilities, had to be provided with the usual necessities, and to those requiring them, medical and hospital services.

To those persons unable to care for themselves, provision was made in either private nursing homes, hostels or hospitals for the chronically ill, all of which are licensed and subject to Departmental inspections under the Act for Aged and Infirm.

Municipalities concerned availed themselves of the provisions of this Act under which the Province contributed 50% of the cost by placing their aged and infirm persons in these licensed homes and institutions. During the past year the province provided grants toward the maintenance of 479 being maintained in the 32 homes in the Province.

Husbands deserting their wives is an ever increasing problem and is much aggravated by the existence of young children in the families. Happily, however, where reconciliation has not been effected the remainder of the family have been kept intact by supplying institutional care for the children so that the mother might, if she so desired, provide accommodation and material assistance in order that the family would, as far as possible, continue as a unit.

Japanese

Allowances to Japanese evacuees from the British Columbia area who moved to southern areas of the Province, sole responsibility of the Federal Government, were administered by this Bureau.

In conclusion, practically every type of assistance given was provided for those either partially or fully unemployable for reasons of age or health, unmarried mothers with young children, deserted wives, or to those with exceptionally large families of young children where the earning powers of the responsible provider were inadequate for their support.

Appended is a statement giving a breakdown showing the numbers of persons who received assistance under the various headings.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Statistical Record

Numbers of Persons Assisted
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948

DIRECT ASSISTANCE:

	<u>Single Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Total Assisted</u>	
Cities		1	3	
Towns and Villages	3	2	11	
M D and S A	13	14	56	
Improvement districts	102	109	548	
Transients	29	21	103	
Metis	1		1	
Japanese	7	13	47	769
	<u>155</u>	<u>160</u>		

INDIGENT AND MEDICAL SERVICES:

Single Transients	40	
Provincial Transients	26	
Municipal Districts and Special Areas	23	
Improvement Districts	166	
University Hospital Grant	89	
Grande Prairie Hospital Nurses Grant	40	
Grant to doctors	<u>530</u>	914

HOMES FOR AGED AND INFIRM:

Cities, Towns and Villages	196	
M. D. and Special Areas	228	
Improvement Districts	<u>55</u>	479

SINGLE MEN & EX SERVICE MEN

	<u>Single</u>	<u>Ex Service</u>	
Ogden	99	6	105
Old Immigration Hall	30	52	82
Gunn			33
Evansburg			<u>27</u>
			247

Total Assisted 2,409

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

SINGLE MEN'S BRANCH

Edmonton, Alberta,
December 16, 1948.

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith a brief
summary of the operations of the Single Men's Branch during the
financial year April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948.

W.A.R. Rees

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

SINGLE MEN'S BRANCH

The above Branch of the Department of Public Welfare has the responsibility of caring for single men who have not established residence in a Municipality, City or Town of the Province. The majority of such men are elderly individuals who have not yet attained the pension age or for various reasons are unable to obtain the Old Age Pension.

Younger men who are physically unable to maintain themselves are also cared for. Many of these only receive temporary assistance. The majority of these are persons who have been discharged from hospital, and receive assistance until they can regain their strength and again take their place in the labour market.

To provide facilities for the housing and care of these men four establishments have been set up in the Province. There are two Hostels; one in Edmonton and another in Calgary. There are also two Depots in the Country. Both situated West of Edmonton.

HOSTELS

The Old Immigration Hall at Edmonton handles the applicants for assistance in the Northern portion of the Province. An applicant who desires assistance reports there. He is registered. After registration he is sent to the Outdoor Clinic for a medical check up. If the Clinic report that he can be sent to one of the Depots in the Country he is cared for there.

Should any man require Clinic attention he is cared for at the Old Immigration Hall.

At Calgary the Ogden Hostel was acquired by the Department to house and care for men from Southern Alberta. This building was originally a hotel.

Medical Orderlies are employed at the Ogden Hostel to administer a limited amount of medical service to the men cared for there. They work under the supervision of a doctor hired by the Department.

A tract of ground has been acquired near Ogden Hostel and sufficient vegetables, etc. are grown to provide for the occupants. Lettuce, radish, celery, etc. is also provided in season. The men who are able to do a little work help in the cultivation of the garden.

Special diets, if prescribed, are provided at the Old Immigration Hall and the Ogden Hostel.

WELFARE DEPOTS

The Gunn and Evansburg Welfare Depots have been built to care for men that do not require constant care. Both are situated on main highways, near railroads, and are served by both railway and bus lines. They are also near villages. Gunn Depot is a quarter of a mile from the Village of Gunn, and Evansburg Depot is situated midway between the Villages of Entwistle and Evansburg, approximately one mile from either Village.

Men at the Depots are housed in huts and have their meals at a central Dining Hall. Each has a Recreation Hut with radio, library books and tables for card and other games.

Each has a Bath House with shower baths with hot and cold water.

The Evansburg Depot is situated on the banks of the Pembina River and the men fish and bathe in the River during the summer months.

The Gunn Welfare Depot is within half a mile of the shores of Lac Ste Anne.

Both Depots grow sufficient vegetables and green stuff to provide for the occupants. Many of the inmates have their own vegetable and flower gardens.

Gunn Welfare Depot is situated on a School Section and cows and chickens are kept to provide milk and eggs for the Depot. Feeder hogs are purchased, fed on the leavings from the kitchen, fattened, and killed for the Depot Kitchen.

Many of the men cared for at the Depots obtain light work from the villagers and farmers in the vicinity. They are permitted to retain their earnings.

At the end of this report is a copy of the menu of the meals served during a week at one of the Depots.

GENERAL

Clothing is provided the men at the Hostels and the Welfare Depots.

Tobacco is also issued twice a month to any of the men who desire it.

EX SERVICEMEN

Ex-Servicemen are given preferential treatment

The regular Ex serviceman on relief is a veteran of the First Great War who is unable to qualify for a War Out Pension.

Destitute Ex-servicemen in the Northern portion of the Province are cared for in Edmonton. Arrangements are made by this Branch for their housing in local rooming houses and they are provided with meals at specific cafes in the City.

Those in the Southern half of the Province are provided for by the Calgary office. There they are given Vouchers and make their own arrangements for their room and board.

Any Ex-serviceman who so desires may live at any of the Hostels or Depots operated by the Department.

Ex-servicemen are given clothing when required and receive an issue of tobacco twice a month.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
SINGLE MEN'S BRANCH

M E N U

Breakfast

Rolled Oats
Boiled Eggs
Potatoes
Bread, Jam, Butter
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats
Fried Sausage
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Cracked Wheat
Boiled Eggs
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats
Baked Sausage
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Corn Meal Mush
Boiled Eggs
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats
Fried Sausage
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Rolled Oats
Boiled Eggs
Potatoes
Bread, Butter, Jam
Coffee or Milk

Sunday

Supper

Cream of Tomato Soup
Roast Beef, Gravy
Boiled Potatoes, Carrots
Bread and Butter
Jelly, Cake
Tea or Milk

Monday

Vegetable Soup
Beef Stew, Carrots
Mashed Potatoes, Cabbage
Bread and Butter
Stewed Prunes, Hot Buns
Tea or Milk

Tuesday

Split Pea Soup
Boiled Beef, Gravy
Boiled Potatoes, Turnips
Bread and Butter
Rice Pudding
Tea or Milk

Wednesday

Vegetable Soup
Meat Balls, Gravy
Boiled Potatoes, Carrots
Bread and Butter
Apple Sauce, Cake
Tea or Milk

Thursday

Barley Soup
Bologna, Salad
Boiled Potatoes, Pickled Beets
Bread and Butter
Pumpkin Pie
Tea or Milk

Friday

Split Pea Soup
Fried Fish, Cabbage
Boiled Potatoes
Bread and Butter
Stewed Prunes
Tea or Milk

Saturday

Vegetable Soup
Boiled Beef, Gravy
Boiled Potatoes
Mashed Turnips
Bread and Butter
Raisin Pie
Tea or Milk

Noon Day Snack: Soup, Bread, Tea or Milk
Copy of Weekly Menu served at the Gunn Welfare Depot
week ending December 11, 1948

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Edmonton, Alberta
January 4th, 1949

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith a brief summary of the operations of the Program for rehabilitation and re-establishment of Metis during the fiscal year April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948.

A. C. McCULLY

REHABILITATION AND RE ESTABLISHMENT
METIS SETTLEMENT COLONIES

Year ending March 31st, 1948

Development and settlement in the Metis Colonies of the Province has shown very satisfactory progress during the past year. The example set by the government in improving the general appearance of all government buildings and fences has had some effect on the majority of the settlers as many of them are now taking more pride in their own buildings and fences

Improvements such as the grading of the streets, the erection of one type of whitewashed picket fence in front of all lots, the uniform painting of all buildings, has added much to the general appearance of the villages of Kikino and Paddle Prairie. The purchase of better and more modern machinery for use on the colonies has induced the settlers to bring more land into cultivation. The harvesting of a splendid crop of alfalfa seed on the Beaver River Colony government farm has influenced several settlers in both this and two adjacent colonies (Wolf Lake and Fishing Lake) to go into this very profitable phase of farming. Alfalfa seed is being supplied free from the seed harvested on the government farm. The completion of the Grimshaw Yellowknife Highway has done much to advertise the Keg River Colony to the travelling public as it passes directly through this colony, and hundreds of people have seen for the first time the results of the Government's efforts to re-establish the province's Metis population

For distribution of settlement through the areas; See Appendix "A"

Many of the residents of the Colonies who served in the Armed Forces have now returned and for the benefit of these and other Metis veterans who wish to establish themselves in Metis colonies, a special agreement has been signed by the Federal and Provincial Governments entitling them to the same assistance as is granted to veterans who settle on other farm lands, and in addition they receive all the assistance which is given by the Provincial Government to all Metis who qualify for settlement in Metis colonies. There are now 24 war veterans established on Metis colonies under terms of the V I. A

Assistance by way of material aid has been almost solely confined to issues necessary to provide for settlers who are unable to work owing to old age or sickness.

DEVELOPMENT AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS: The program under which the settlers have been able to give work in return for assistance has been continued and under the plan development work has been carried on during the year consisting of:

- Improvement of roads and trails
- Construction of culverts
- Deliveries of logs for manufacture into
lumber and shingles for use in the Area
- Construction of buildings required for use
by the Government Supervisor, and to
house Government livestock and equipment
placed in the Area
- Fencing
- Cleaning and development of community land.

Further progress has been made in the agricultural areas in clearing and breaking land for crops, there being now 1010 acres cleared and ready for breaking and 2206 acres broken and under cultivation and ready for crop next season. Settlers on the Keg River Colony threshed during the year 2765 bushels of wheat, 666 bushels of barley and 10,807 bus. of oats. Over 50% of the settlers had gardens and in the majority of cases gave them reasonable care and as a result they had sufficient garden produce to carry them through the winter. The development and cropping of the community farm lands will provide both feed for the work stock placed in the Area and seed grain for settlers, and will also demonstrate the suitability of certain crops for the various areas. Acreage plots of Alfalfa, Brome, Altaswede and Timothy are being grown as well as Barley, Oats and Flax. No plot is less than 10 acres.

The following public buildings have been completed during the year:

At Keg River:

Picket fencing on village streets
Farm fencing and painting

At Beaver River:

Picket fencing on village streets
Painting
Warehouse
Blacksmith shop

There are now improvements of a permanent nature on the Areas to a value of \$134,272.33.

For details see attached statements marked Appendix "B" 1 and 2.

HOUSING: There are now on the Areas 84 houses which comply with standard requirements, another 23 are under construction and 146 temporary shacks.

For details in respect to housing see Appendix "A".

STOCK AND EQUIPMENT: Settlers participating in the program now own livestock and equipment as set out below, all of which has been purchased from their own resources:

Milch cows	352 head)	Total 766 head
Other cattle	414 head)	
Horses	908	
Hogs	240	
Sheep	102	
Mink	97	
Poultry	1514	

to a value of approximately \$95,945.00. Settlers' equipment consisting of: wagons, sleighs, harness, mowers and rakes, is valued at approximately \$37,993.00.

In order to improve the settlers' livestock, the Government has placed pure bred sires of all classes in all Areas.

For details of stock and equipment on the various Areas, see Appendix "C".

EDUCATION: As we are firmly convinced that one of the best, if not the best, means of rehabilitating the Metis population of the Province is by way of educating the rising generations, special attention has been given to this branch of the work. With this in view a new arrangement was made with the Department of Education. The Supervisor of Metis Rehabilitation is now the Official Trustee in all Metis Colony schools, an office which was formerly held by the Supervisor of the Division in which the various Metis colonies were situated. The divisional Supervisor still performs the actual classroom inspections and supervision.

The building and maintenance of the schools and also the employing of the teachers is the responsibility of this Department. I am pleased to report that during the year under review considerable advancement was made, seven classrooms were in operation and two new school houses were built. Two log schools were entirely remodelled by ceiling inside with V joint and siding outside and painting. This now makes practically seven new schools. Schools which previously operated with the most limited supply of text, library and reference books and other equipment now have as good a supply of everything as the average rural school.

The new schools and teacherages are a credit to the District, being of good frame construction, well insulated, fenced and painted. They were built with a minimum cost to the Province, the lumber, sand, gravel all being produced on the Colony and the work of erection being supplied voluntarily by the settlers under the supervision of an efficient mechanic, who was the only paid workman. A great deal of credit is due the local supervisors and settlers, for these schools, and they are justly proud of their efforts. It is hoped that new school rooms can be erected each year until the old log structures are all replaced.

Inspectors reports disclose that the average attendance in these schools compares favorably with the average attendance in schools in pioneer white settlements and the progress made by the Metis children is reported as very satisfactory. It is also noted that there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and general health of these children.

The improved living conditions of those who now have homes that comply with the standard set for houses in these areas and the adoption of simple precautions to procure pure drinking water, no doubt account to some extent for this general improvement. However, difficulty is still being experienced in prevailing upon the settlers to adopt simple rules of general sanitation and eliminate overcrowding in their homes.

HEALTH: Where possible Medical Health Officers and District Health Nurses have visited the Colonies and rendered their usual services, such as vaccinations, inoculations, immunization treatments, general inspections, etc. On the Keg River Colony we have constructed and equipped an Emergency Hospital and placed a resident nurse in charge, the settlers themselves supplying much of the labour and funds used for the purchase of part of the equipment. It is the intention to support this enterprise from funds accumulated in the Metis Trust Fund, this being a fund which has been accumulated for the most part from profits of community projects, such as lumbering and fishing, which have been carried on by the settlers under government supervision. It is the intention of the Administration to expand this service so that there may be a similar set up in each colony.

STORES: In order to make available, at proper prices, necessary supplies, stores of staple goods are now carried in two of the Areas, Keg River No. 1 and Beaver River No. 7, and placed in charge of the Government Supervisor on each Area. This provides a means to make available, material required for the erection of buildings (shelter) other than material that may be produced in the Area, and also food and clothing (Material Aid) when necessary, and enables the settlers to obtain their supplies at minimum prices, all goods being carried at cost price plus a small handling charge to cover the cost of operation.

TIMBER: Commercial Timber Projects were set up and successfully operated in each Colony. All public funds used in connection with these projects were repaid out of the sale of the lumber and the profits placed in the Metis Trust Fund. These operations provided gainful employment for a large number of the settlers and at the same time made it possible for them to remain in their own homes and look after their livestock, rather than leaving to go to distant lumber camps.

STATEMENT

to 31st March, 1948

APPENDIX "A"

APPROVED SETTLERS

	Area	Families	Total Persons	Standard	Temporary Shacks	Standard under Construction	Not Yet On Area
No. 1	Keg River	54	196	18	24	8	0
No. 3	Big Prairie- Utlkuma	73	331	12	37	2	19
No. 4	East Prairie	18	83	2	2	4	1
No. 7	Beaver River	73	308	34	20	4	0
No. 8A	Wolf Lake	22	86	2	19	-	
No. 10	Fishing Lake	76	320	16	44	5	
		316	1324	84	146	23	20

Appendix "B1"

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY SETTLERS ON ALLOTMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 1948

Area No.	Houses Value	Value of Other Buildings Fencing, Wells	Clearing Acres	Breaking Acres	Breaking & Clearing Value	Gardens Value	Total
No. 1 Keg River	\$8,670.00	\$10,850.00	90	1050	\$5,250.00	\$400.00	\$25,170.00
No. 3 Utikuma- Big Prairie	4,820.00	3,340.00	200	180	3,480.00	190.00	11,830.00
No. 4 East Prairie	2,825.00	1,932.00	45	163	1,630.00	120.00	6,507.00
No. 7 Beaver River	8,840.00	5,617.00	300	423	6,940.10	500.00	21,897.10
No. 8A Wolf Lake	600.00	765.00	75	60	975.00	60.00	2,400.00
No. 9A Elizabeth	(Combined with Area No. 10, Fishing Lake)						
No. 10 Fishing Lake	9,335.00	5,900.00	300	330	4,110.00	390.00	19,735.00
	\$35,090.00	\$28,404.00	1010	2206	\$22,385.10	\$1,660.00	\$87,539.10

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY LANDS -

as at March 31st, 1948

No. and Name of Area	Buildings	Values	Fencing Wells, etc.	Area of Clearing	Area of Breaking	Value	Cost of Surveys Roads	Cost	Total	
No. 1 Keg River	Supervisors House Dist. Nurses house Foremen's house Granaries New Store 2 barns, pig pen School & Teacherage New School	\$8,975.00	Govt. Farm Land, corrals & Fencing Village Fencing	\$1,350.00	145 ac.	\$725.00	14 mi	\$1000.	\$12,662.00	
No. 3 Utikuma & Big Prairie	Office School & Teacherage	5,125.00				40.00	176.75		5,341.75	
No. 4 East Prairie	School & Teacherage	5,000.00					71.33		5,071.33	
No. 7 Beaver River	Hall, 2 barns plank, corrals 120 ft. Bridge over Beaver River Store Supervisors house School & Teacherage	8,125.00	Govt. Farm Land Village Fencing		67 ac.	363.00	17 mi	\$2600.	12,094.00	
No. 8A Wolf Lake	Office School & teacherage House	2,550.00					39.67		2,589.67	
No. 9A Elizabeth	Office Hall	650.00		23 ac.	15 ac.	190.00	120.00		1,101.00	
No. 10 Fishing Lake	House, barn Storehouse School & Teacherage New School	7,496.00		22 ac.	20 ac.	232.00	214.48		7,964.48	
		\$37,921.00		45 ac.	247 ac.	1,550.00	1,340.23	31 mi	\$3600	\$46,733.23

Edmonton, Alberta.
December 16, 1948.

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit herewith a report of
the Veterans' Welfare and Advisory Commission for the fiscal
year ending 31st of March, 1948.

E. BROWN, Chairman

VETERANS' WELFARE AND ADVISORY COMMISSION

Mobilization of all forces having been completed during the year under review the veteran situation has become more or less stabilized in the province. It has been gratifying to all interested in veterans welfare that in the main a large majority are settling down within the community after long absences from their homes.

Many problem cases remain, however, and it is with this class of veteran that the most difficulty arises. Many of them left school to enlist in one of the three armed services and were discharged as mature men. Many had received rapid and merited promotion putting them in a very highly paid bracket. The large majority of these men married and were accustomed to enjoying a very high standard of living.

On being discharged to civilian life they found it hard to accustom themselves to the changed circumstances. In spite of excellent rehabilitation schemes many were, and still are, unable to adjust themselves and will continue to need guidance and assistance.

Veteran Placement Continuing

Many veterans continue to benefit under the full veteran preference authorized by provincial legislation supplementing the federal "Re-instatement into Civil Life" enactments. Fullest co-operation has been received from the Director of Personnel for positions coming under his purview whilst government bodies such as the Workmen's Compensation Board, Alberta Liquor Control Board, Alberta Government Telephones, Alberta University and the University Hospital are giving these regulations fullest support.

Land Settlement

Keen interest has been maintained in the various schemes of land settlement authorized by the government. Besides the group settlement on the Wanham project veterans are still availing themselves of the lands offered throughout the province.

Cash benefits accruing under federal legislation, coupled with "Benefits Awaiting Returns" and the debt-free regulations of the provincial government are proving most beneficial to veterans deciding to rehabilitate themselves as farmers.

Many veterans also took full advantages of the joint federal-provincial scheme of trades training and are completing their education to take their place as fully qualified tradesmen.

Housing

Housing is still a major problem throughout the province and meetings have been attended with authorities delegated with responsibility in this important phase of rehabilitation. Much has been accomplished but much still remains to be done.

Federal Legislation

Many important changes have been enacted in legislation affecting veterans. Representations have been made from time to time with officials of the Department of Veterans Affairs, at the Regional offices at Edmonton and Calgary, also at Ottawa, with beneficial results.

Problems have been taken up with headquarters of the Canadian Legion at Ottawa. Attending the Dominion Convention of the Legion at Saskatoon the chairman had the opportunity of meeting the Minister of Veterans Affairs, members of the Veterans Committee of the House of Commons and representatives and officials of provincial bodies interested in veterans' welfare when mutual problems were discussed.

General

Personal service to individual veterans continues to be the main feature of the commission work. With practically full employment being enjoyed during the period under review, except for the problem cases, the work of the commission was eased to a great extent. However, the problem of the older veteran, men who served in both world wars, is causing much concern. In industry generally, as in government circles, the emphasis is being placed on youth and efforts are being made to take this type of veteran off the labor market to make room for the younger veterans.

Small pension increases under the War Veterans' Allowances, with larger permissible casual earnings, has done a little in this regard but not sufficient has been accomplished to ameliorate this pressing problem.

No cases were brought before the special committee struck to consider complaints from civil servants regarding their full benefits on rejoining the government service. In all only four cases have been considered since demobilization, all of which were satisfactorily adjusted.

As a member of the board administering the "Chiropody Act", the chairman of the commission presented two veterans wishing to practice in the province. Both veterans were granted certificates and are now practising in Alberta.

Fullest appreciation is hereby expressed for the fullest co-operation of all government officials to the commission on behalf of veterans

At the request of the Department of Veterans Affairs the chairman acted on a departmental committee to handle "Borderline" and Problem cases. These meetings, twenty in all, were held in Edmonton and Calgary. In each case satisfactory results were obtained in the interest of the veteran.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Child Welfare Commission

Edmonton, Alberta,
January 26, 1949.

A. H. MILLER, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I respectfully submit herewith a brief summary of the work carried on by the Child Welfare Branch of your Department for the fiscal year April 1st, 1947, to March 31st, 1948.

Chas. B. Hill,
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
CHILD WELFARE BRANCH

NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

From April 1st, 1947, to March 31st, 1948 - 733 children were made wards of the Government by legal process. Of this number 519 were infants of one year or under, this being a decrease of 83 wardships as compared with those of the previous year. To an extent this lessening of wardship is due to the intensive work on the part of members of this Branch in the bringing together of estranged couples with families, obtaining employment for the heads and advising the mother in child and home care, thus preserving the unity of the home whenever possible. The appreciation of such effort is fully illustrated by a letter received recently, which follows:

"It was a pleasure to have your letter and such a delicate token of gratitude for your reception here and our humble co operation with regard to the _____ case. The thanks should come from us, not you, after such trouble taken by the Child Welfare Commission for the benefit of our people, particularly when the work is discharged with such kind attention and ability

I have visited this family once before receiving your kind letter, and I can assure you that your visit has done more good to this poor mother and children than I could ever attempt to do myself, in the present circumstances. It will be a pleasant and easy task, I believe, to keep this family in the good disposition that you have left them, and you may rest assured we will neglect nothing for this achievement " ends.

In cases where of necessity and after careful investigation children are removed from the custody of their parents by order of the Court either temporarily or permanently, effort to reunite the family unit is not relaxed until all avenues of possible reconciliation have been explored, then only as a last resort is the child finally placed in a permanent home with kind and understanding foster parents.

Quite frequently Juvenile Court Judges have by judicious counsel corrected faults in neglected homes obviating the necessity of wardship by returning the child to the custody of the parents under the supervision of the Superintendent.

During this fiscal period 114 children were returned to their homes or placed with responsible relatives. Many of these children belong to families where illness or like misfortune affected them materially and the Superintendent as a temporary measure assisted them over a difficult period

In cases where it was obviously wrong and unwise to uphold a home to the detriment of the child legal steps were taken to remove 195 children from the custody of negligent parents. After a complete medical check-up and the necessary inoculations they are placed in homes or institutions suitable to the particular child's temperament.

CHILDREN OF UNMARRIED PARENTS

From April 1947 to March 1948 - 1,032 children were registered born out of wedlock. The Child Welfare Commission emphasizes that every unmarried mother has the right of custody of her child and no child may be taken from the mother without her consent or on proof of neglect by

Court Order. The Commission, in honoring mother right, does not through its representatives seek to influence the mother to surrender her child. However, in many cases it has been proven by experience the future welfare of the child and mother is best provided for by lawful surrender of the child to the custody of the Superintendent.

Provision is made by statute to assist the mother of a child born out of wedlock and she may apply to the Commission for advice in all matters pertaining to the child, the Commission being empowered and obligated to take such action necessary against the putative father as may be in the best interest of the mother and child. If no amicable settlement can be arranged between the mother and putative father and should the mother so desire, action is preceded with against the accused. The trial takes place in camera and no person other than the officers of the Court, the complainant, the defendant and their respective counsels are permitted at the hearing. This procedure warrants due protection for both mother and child. According to evidence the Court decides the amount of settlement and by this means \$33,391.20 was received from putative fathers during this fiscal year.

LEGAL ADOPTIONS

There were 494 children wards of the Government and 239 private children adopted during this year, making a total of 733. With respect to children who are wards of the Government they, according to the Act, must remain in the home of the foster parents one year before legal adoption can be made. Although a provision of the Act allows the time limit to be shortened in exceptional cases, this authority is rarely exercised. All records and supporting documents are filed with the Clerk of the Court for presentation to the Judge for finalizing or otherwise, according to the wishes of the Court.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

The Child Welfare Commission is again happy indeed to report a substantial decline in the number of juveniles brought before the Court, there being 99 less children charged than in a like 12 month's period last year. Of the 441 delinquents, 19 were made wards, which indicates a decrease of 5 compared with last year. 24. It is interesting to note that of the 441 offenders 114 were committed for what may be termed minor offences, whereas 327 were classified as major offenders, and of these 9 were repeaters. The handling of these cases was executed in a wise and understanding manner and we cannot pass without expressing our appreciation of the effort, patience and fortitude exercised by the Juvenile Court Judges in connection with these young people.

HOME INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

This Committee consists of three members, one of whom is Chairman, and reviewed 616 applications, 484 of which were approved and 132 declined for lack of proper qualifications. In addition to this work the Committee, through field representatives, is responsible for the inspection and approval of all homes and institutions in which children are placed. During this period, 1,356 such inspections were made without previous notification of visit to the foster parents. By its efficient methods the Home Investigating Committee is largely responsible for the marked success in securing homes for children under our care. The Committee strives to seek out a home for each child on a par at least with the average Alberta home of honest, industrious, healthy, affectionate parents, with the assurance thus obtained that parents in

such homes love, care for and educate a child, placement is made.

APPRECIATION

Before concluding I should like to convey through you, a special appreciation to the many Church organizations, service clubs, community leagues and individual citizens who have taken such an active interest in the children of this Province and have provided both financially and with untiring efforts the many after school activities for the children to partake in.

I am convinced that with the continuation of the policy now in effect juvenile delinquency will never become a major problem in this Province.

The work of the Commission has also been greatly assisted by the many Institutions which have received and cared for many children with whom it was otherwise impossible to deal. Again this year the medical profession has given its services most willingly, in many cases without the thought of remuneration in order that their skill might enable the unfortunate child to have his physical defects remedied in order that he or she may take its place in society as a normal citizen.

CHAS. B. HILL,
CHAIRMAN, CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION

WARDSChildren made Wards of the Government

	<u>1946 47</u>	<u>1947 48</u>
Transfer of Guardianship	624	519
Court Order (Neglected)	168	195
Court Order (Delinquent)	<u>24</u>	<u>19</u>
	<u>816</u>	<u>733</u>

Religion

Protestant (all branches)	545	489
Catholic	<u>271</u>	<u>244</u>
	<u>816</u>	<u>733</u>

Age Group Distribution of Wards

1 year and under	622	523
2 years	23	28
3 "	15	17
4 "	9	10
5 "	7	11
6 "	8	8
7 "	8	9
8 "	10	9
9 "	12	10
10 "	7	11
11 "	8	9
12 "	9	8
13 "	7	12
14 "	10	15
15 "DEFERRED	20	16
16 "LIBRARY	18	15
17 "	<u>23</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	<u>816</u>	<u>733</u>

PROPERTY OF
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
LIBRARY

JUVENILE OFFENDERSOffences Committed

	<u>1946 47</u>	<u>1947 48</u>
Major offences against:		
The Person	14	17
Morality in general	18	14
Property with violence	152	129
Property without violence	307	245
Total	<u>491</u>	<u>405</u>
Minor Violations of:		
Morality in general	61	43
Federal Laws	35	3
Provincial Laws	41	55
Municipal By-Laws	22	8
Total	<u>159</u>	<u>109</u>
Total number of Offences	<u>650</u>	<u>514</u>

Sentences of Juvenile Offenders

Adjourned Sine Die	63	48
Fines, Costs and Restitutions	225	161
Waived	46	42
License Suspended	29	9
Made Wards	35	19
Probation	153	139
Suspended Sentence	102	48
Warned	108	90
Total	<u>761</u>	<u>556</u>

It will be noted that the number of offences is greater than the number of offenders and the number of sentences greater than either. This is due to one offender committing more than one offense and the case disposed of by possibly suspending license, and a fine.

Religion

Protestants (all branches)	266	240
Catholic	131	51
Hebrew	—	5
Unknown	143	145
Total	<u>540</u>	<u>441</u>

Number of Juvenile Offenders
according to age group
Brought before the Juvenile Court Judges

	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1947-48</u>
8 years	4	8
9 "	10	8
10 "	13	16
11 "	23	17
12 "	34	39
13 "	46	39
14 "	68	50
15 "	93	91
16 "	139	81
17 "	110	92
Total	<u>540</u>	<u>441</u>
Males	498	403
Females	<u>42</u>	<u>38</u>
Total	<u>540</u>	<u>441</u>
Number classified as having committed Major Offences		327
Number classified as having committed Minor Offences		<u>114</u>
(of this number 9 were repeaters)		<u>441</u>

Children placed and Legal Adoptions

Number of children placed in Foster Homes	652
Number of children adopted who were wards of the Government	494
Number of private adoptions (not wards)	239

Children of Unmarried Parents

	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1947-48</u>
Number of illegitimate births registered	1,106	1,032
Number of cases dealt with	641	571
Number of cases closed	520	461
Amounts received from Putative Fathers	<u>\$ 35,190.99</u>	<u>\$ 33,391.20</u>

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Mothers' Allowance Branch

Edmonton, Alberta.
December 21, 1948.

A. H. Miller, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Welfare.

Sir:

I respectfully submit a brief report on the work carried on by the Mothers' Allowance Branch during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1948.

W. BULLOCK
Superintendent
Mothers' Allowance Branch.

MOTHERS ALLOWANCE

During the fiscal year 1947-48, 1622 widows with a total 3431 children, have received assistance under the provisions of the Mothers' Allowance Act. The average monthly allowance in pay per child was \$15.42

During the year there were 233 new cases granted assistance and 235 removed from the roll. There were 19 reinstatements, 236 increases and 153 decreases

The total amount paid to recipients under the Mothers' Allowance Act for the period April 1st, 1947, to March 31st, 1948 was \$634,753.00. The portion of this amount paid by the Municipality was \$151,916.89 or a net expenditure of \$482,836.11. In addition to the foregoing figures to cost of administration was \$8,948.73; this includes Salaries, Postage, etc. Approximately 17000 cheques were mailed during the 12 months.

Those who receive the allowance are also entitled to assistance under the Federal Allowance Act. No reduction has been made in the scale of Mothers' Allowance on this account.

The Mothers' Allowance Act provides for needy widows with children up to the age of 16 years, and also provides for children between 16 and 18 years providing the children in this age group are regularly attending school.

The Act provides for the wife of a man committed to a Mental Institute under the Mental Diseases Act, a woman who has been deserted for 3 years or more and a woman who, although not married, was living in marital relations with a man for a period of at least 5 years and had borne children registered in his name. The husband must have resided at the time of his death or committal in the Province of Alberta and at the time of application, the woman must have a child or children as previously mentioned under the age of 16 years, or a child or children under the age of 18 years who are regularly attending school.

An application for Mothers Allowance may be submitted directly to the Superintendent of the Mothers' Allowance Branch, Department of Public Welfare, or through the local Municipal office. On receipt of an application the Superintendent recommends to the Minister the amount of the allowance that is justified in each case.

Periodical investigations into the circumstances of each beneficiary are made and reports submitted to the Department.

The 1946 amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act has been in force for one year and is being greatly appreciated by the recipients of Mothers' Allowance. It is definitely responsible for the added education of a large number of children between the ages of 16 and 18 who have been able to avail themselves of it.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE

Recipients of Mothers' Allowance and their dependent children under 18 years of age have received since June, 1947, free hospitalization and medical services, the following are:

Types of Services Available

1. MEDICAL: In the event of sickness, where the services of a physician are required, this card should be presented to your local physician who will provide the necessary treatment services.
2. HOSPITALIZATION: Means public ward accommodation in an approved hospital, situated in your locality; and includes drugs, dressings, X rays and orthopaedic appliances as recommended by your physician.
 - (a) Cases of urgent necessity may be admitted directly to the hospital, by a physician.
 - (b) Cases other than those of urgent necessity may be admitted upon the recommendation of your physician with the approval of the Director of Hospital Services, 10302 - 107 Street, Edmonton.
3. DENTAL: This card when presented to your local dentist entitles you and your dependents, as shown hereon, to dental services, including one half the cost of new plates.
4. OPTICAL: Services may be provided as follows:
 - (a) By proceeding directly to an eye specialist.
 - (b) By proceeding to an optometrist after having received a recommendation, in writing, from a physician and approved by the Director of Medical Services, 10302 - 107 Street, Edmonton.
5. Drugs provided free only while patient is in hospital.
6. Special Services provided when recommended by your physician, and approved by the Director of Hospital Services.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE

The following is a statement showing how the allowances were distributed throughout the Province:

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>No. of Mothers</u>	<u>No. of Children</u>
Edmonton	225	431
Calgary	124	222
Lethbridge	30	55
Medicine Hat	20	46
Wetaskiwin	3	4
Red Deer	10	24
Drumheller	5	9
Towns	120	247
Villages	75	161
Municipal Districts	674	1494
Improvement Districts	290	652
Special Areas	31	54
Government	15	32
Totals	1622	3431

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

EDMONTON, Alberta.
December 28, 1948.

Honourable Dr. W. W. Cross,
Minister of Public Welfare,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Sir:

In accordance with Section 10 of "The Old Age Pensions Act, Alberta" the Pensions Authority herewith submits the twentieth Annual Report of its proceedings, such report covering the fiscal year, April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) "R. WILDING"
Chairman

"W. BULLOCK"
Member of the Board

"A. BLACKIE"
Member of the Board

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
OLD AGE PENSIONS BOARD

FOR THE YEAR April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948.

OLD AGE PENSIONS:

During the year ending March 31, 1948 the steady increase in Old Age Pensions was accelerated, the net increase for the year being 1054.

At March 31, 1948, 13,792 persons were receiving old age pension.

During the year the amount of \$4,733,033.67 was paid in basic old age pensions, an increase of \$1,078,597.94 over the previous year.

During its 1947 session the Dominion Parliament amended the Old Age Pensions Act.

By proclamation dated the ninth day of September, 1947, the amendments to the Act constituting Chapter 67 of the Statutes of Canada, 1947 came into force as from the first day of May, 1947

Under these amendments an applicant is not now required to fulfil certain provincial residence conditions

Is not now required to be a British Subject

The requirement for residence in Canada is changed to provide that where the applicant has not resided in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension he may qualify for pension if he has been present in Canada prior to such twenty years for an aggregate period equal to twice the aggregate period of absences from Canada during such twenty years.

The provision referring to the transfer of property now requires the pension authority to take into account transfers of property either by the applicant or by the applicant's spouse.

The maximum income including pension in the case of an unmarried old age pensioner was increased from \$425.00 to \$600.00 a year; and in the case of a married old age pensioner from \$850.00 to \$1080.00 a year.

The basic pension is now \$360.00 a year.

BLIND PENSIONS:

At March 31, 1948, 332 persons were receiving Blind Pensions in this Province, the net increase for the year being 42.

During the year \$110,388.25 was paid in Blind Pensions in this Province, an increase of \$26,852.26 over the previous year.

Amendments to the Dominion Act in 1947 affected blind pensioners as follows:

The qualifying age lowered from Forty to Twenty one years.

The provision which required the reduction by one half of a pension granted to a blind person who married another blind person has been deleted.

The provision which required that a dependent child must be living with the pensioner in order that the pensioner be allowed a higher maximum income has been deleted.

As in the case of old age pensions the amendments substantially increased the maximum income allowed a blind pensioner and a sighted pensioner with a blind spouse.

The basic pension to the blind is now \$360.00 a year.

PROVINCIAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE:

At March 31, 1948, 13,672 old age pensioners and blind pensioners living in the Province of Alberta were receiving provincial supplementary allowance in addition to their basic pensions. These represented Alberta pensioners and pensioners who had been transferred to Alberta by the Province of British Columbia.

During the year medical services including hospitalization were made available for all pensioners, their spouses, and their dependent children under the age of eighteen years.

The attached statistics indicate something of the nature of the problems and the extent of the work involved in administering old age pensions and blind pensions in this province.

OLD AGE APPLICATIONS AND PENSIONS

April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948

Applications received 2830

Applications granted 2356

Applications rejected:

Not pension age	65	
Lacking required residence	5	
Income	44	
Transfer of Property	34	
Applications withdrawn	12	
Applications not completed	24	
Japanese Evacuee	1	185

Pensions at March 31st, 1947 12,738

Add: Pensions granted during 1947-1948 2,356

" Pensions transferred from other Provinces 326

" Pensions re-instated 113 15,533

Deduct: Pensioners deceased during the year 1,222

" Pensions suspended 134

" Pensions transferred to other provinces 385 1,741

Total Pensioners on payroll at March 31/48 13,792

Average Old Age Pension (Basic) \$29.69 monthly

AMOUNT PAID IN OLD AGE PENSIONSAPRIL 1, 1947 to MARCH 31, 1948

Total amount paid pensioners in Alberta	\$4,709,935.34	
Less: Total amount of refunds	\$62,432.08	
Less: Total amount received from deceased pensioner's estates and previous years' refunds	<u>20,919.67</u>	<u>83,351.75</u>
		<u>\$4,626,583.59</u>
Add: Amount paid to other Provinces and N.W.T. for pensioners with Alberta residence.....	\$153,868.92	
Less: Amount received from other Provinces and N.W. T. for pensioners with residence in other provinces.....	<u>47,418.84</u>	<u>106,450.08</u>
		<u>\$4,733,033.67</u>
Dominion Government's Share	<u>\$3,469,937.69</u>	

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO MUNICIPAL UNITS
1947 - 1948

CITIES:

Calgary.....	\$33,889.59	
Edmonton.....	38,256.32	
Lethbridge.....	5,744.70	
Medicine Hat.....	5,065.37	
Wetaskiwin.....	1,431.14	
Red Deer.....	976.87	
Drumheller.....	<u>773.86</u>	<u>86,137.85</u>
Municipal Districts		<u>117,627.84</u>
Improvement Districts.....		<u>37,818.43</u>
Villages.....		<u>16,739.25</u>
Towns.....		<u>24,772.86</u>
		<u>\$283,096.23</u>
Special Areas.....		<u>7,105.19</u>
		<u>\$290,201.42</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS BY MUNICIPAL RESIDENCE:
APRIL 1, 1947 to MARCH 31, 1948

Cities: Calgary.....	1581	
Edmonton.....	1785	
Lethbridge.....	258	
Medicine Hat.....	239	
Wetaskiwin.....	62	
Red Deer.....	48	
Drumheller.....	<u>34</u>	<u>4,007</u>
Municipal Districts.....		<u>5,174</u>
Improvement Districts.....		<u>1,662</u>
Villages.....		<u>764</u>
Towns.....		<u>1,119</u>
Unclassified.....		<u>221</u>
Transferred from other Provinces.....		<u>543</u>
Special Areas.....		<u>302</u>
		<u>13,792</u>

CONDITIONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OLD AGE PENSIONERS

Granted during
1947 1948

<u>S E X</u>	Male	1338
	Female	<u>1018</u>
		2356

CONJUGAL STATE

Married	1254
Single	257
Widowed	769
Separated	61
Divorced	<u>15</u>
	2356

Classification of Pensions authorized
during 1947-1948, according to age

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of Pensioners</u>
70	1061
71	375
72	222
73	159
74	112
75	100
76 to 80	214
81 to 89	100
90 - upwards	<u>13</u>
	2356

APPLICATIONS AND PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

April 1st, 1947 to March 31st, 1948

Applications received.....	115
Pensions granted.....	59

Applications rejected:

Income	2
Applicant not blind, as required by the Act.....	10
Withdrawn.....	1
	<u>13</u>

Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1947	290
Add: Pensions granted during 1947-48	59
" Pensions transferred from other Provinces.....	6
Add Pensions re-instated.....	<u>3 358</u>
Deduct: Pensioners deceased during the year.....	17
" Pensions suspended.....	4
" Pensions transferred to other Provinces.....	<u>5 26</u>
Total Blind Pensioners as at March 31, 1948.....	332

CONDITION AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF BLIND PENSIONERS

Added during fiscal
year, 1947 - 1948

S E X

Male	29
Female	<u>30</u>
	59

CONJUGAL STATE

Married	29
Single	21
Widowed	7
Divorced	<u>2</u>
	59

AMOUNT PAID IN BLIND PENSIONS

1947 1948

Total amount paid to Blind Pensioners in Alberta,
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1948 \$109,316.15

Less: Total amount of refunds..... \$ 805.60

Less: Amount recovered from deceased Blind
Pensioners' Estates and previous year's
refunds..... nil 805.60
\$108,510.55

Add: Amount paid to other Provinces and N.W.T.
for pensioners with Alberta residence.... \$3,139.75

Less: Amount received from other Provinces and
N.W.T. for pensioners with residence in
other Provinces..... 1,262.05 1,877.70
\$110,388.25

Dominion Government's Share \$81,382.91

AMOUNTS CHARGED TO MUNICIPAL UNITSCITIES:

Calgary	\$ 784.04	
Edmonton.....	1,238.40	
Lethbridge.....	42.00	
Medicine Hat.....	87.20	
Drumheller.....	<u>57.60</u>	\$ 2,209.24

Municipal Districts.....	2,646.15
Improvement Districts.....	968.60
Villages.....	195.38
Towns.....	<u>342.80</u>
	6,362.17

Special Areas.....	168.00
	<u>\$ 6,530.17</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF BLIND PENSIONERS BY MUNICIPAL RESIDENCE
APRIL 1, 1947 TO MARCH 31, 1948

CITIES:

Calgary	38	
Edmonton.....	61	
Lethbridge.....	3	
Medicine Hat	5	
Drumheller	<u>3</u>	110

Municipal Districts.....	117
Improvement Districts.....	45
Villages.....	11
Towns.....	17
Unclassified (P.G.).....	13
Transferred from other Provinces.....	11
Special Areas.....	<u>8</u>
	<u>332</u>

Average Blind Pension..... \$29.98 monthly.

ALBERTA
SUPPLEMENTARY PROVINCIAL ALLOWANCE

1947 - 1948

During the fiscal year, by Statutory Authority an allowance of \$5.00 per month has been paid to old age pensioners and blind pensioners resident in Alberta who were granted their pension by the Alberta Pension Authority. By agreement with the Province of British Columbia a similar allowance was paid to all Alberta pensioners resident in British Columbia and to all British Columbia pensioners resident in Alberta. Under a reciprocal agreement, British Columbia pensioners resident in Alberta received a British Columbia supplement of \$5.00 per month up to December 31, 1947 and \$10.00 per month from January 1, 1948 to March 31, 1948.

The above allowance is paid in addition to Pension.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVINCIAL ALLOWANCE

Total amount paid to pensioners in Alberta	\$815,155.76
Less: Amount of year's refunds.....	<u>11,268.90</u>
	\$803,886.86
Add: Amount paid to British Columbia for Alberta pensioners resident there...\$51,387.99	
Less: Amount received from British Columbia for their pensioners resident in Alberta.....	<u>8,939.11</u> <u>42,448.88</u> \$846,335.74
Add: Amount paid to Saskatchewan, for Alberta pensioners resident there...	<u>1,837.38</u> \$848,173.12
Less: Amount received from Saskatchewan for their pensioners resident in Alberta.....	<u>10,754.09</u>
TOTAL cost to the Province of Alberta.....	<u><u>\$837,419.03</u></u>

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